

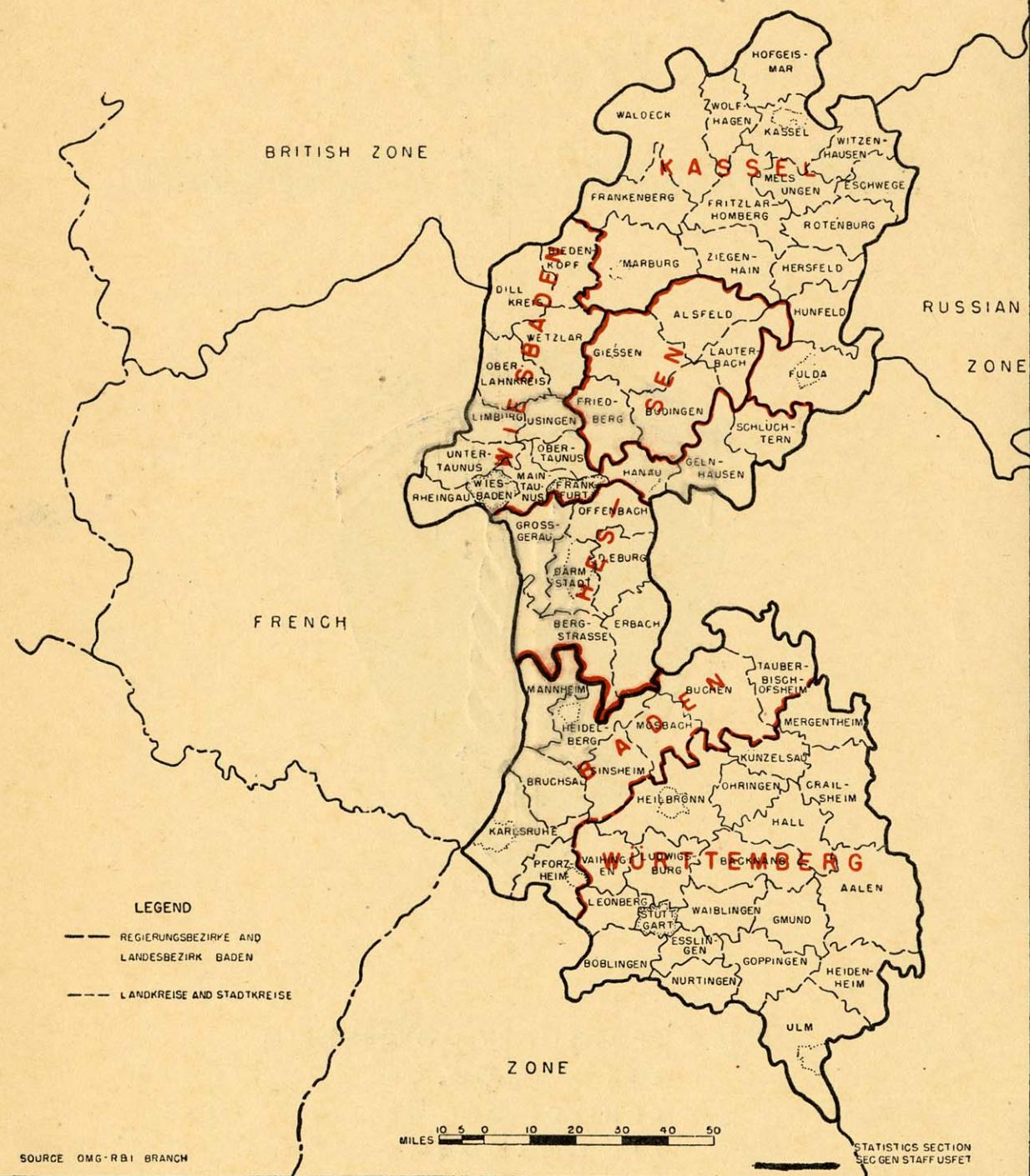
Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



No. 43 — 27 MAY 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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REOPENING GERMAN UNIVERSITIES



By E. Y. Hartshorne

Long before any actual university was considered ready to receive students the general strategy involved in reopening the German universities had been worked out in the Education Section of Public Health and Welfare Branch, US Group CC. (Six of the seven universities in the US Zone are once more open and crowded with eager young students of the arts, and professions. The seventh, Giessen, was a war casualty. (A general survey of these "schools for democracy" was presented in **Weekly Information Bulletin** No. 21, 15 December 1945. Ed.)

As so often occurred in MG work, the original plan for the universities had to be modified in the light of unforeseen developments, but in all essentials the contemplated "strategy of rebirth" has been consistently followed.

This strategy was in brief to treat the universities as legally dissolved along with the Reich political apparatus of which they were a part, and then to recognize *de facto* representative bodies, called "university planning committees," as sole responsible authorities for preparing for the reopening of their institutions. Since the German university faculties have a tradition of self-government stretching back to the Middle Ages it was hoped that out of the wreckage of defeat each university would be able to put forward a "citizens' committee"

of this sort capable of taking charge and not merely working under MG directives but of doing the job — our job — to all intents and purposes for us, and better than we could have done it ourselves.

Perhaps the best way to explain what this meant in actual practice is to consider a particular case. This is what happened at Marburg: A representative of the Education and Religious Affairs Sections, US Group Control Council, visited Marburg early in May, 1945, and talked with Professor Julius Ebbinghaus, who was at that time preparing a radio talk supporting the thesis of German responsibility for the Nazi regime and indirectly for the Nazi atrocities. Ebbinghaus asked about the possibility of reopening the university, which had been virtually undamaged in the war, but was told that no definite date had been set by MG for the reactivation of higher education, that primary and secondary schools had to come first, and that it might be two years before lectures began again at Marburg. Since, however, Professor Ebbinghaus appeared willing to cooperate with the Allied program, and had a good reputation, it was suggested to him that he form a committee from among his colleagues, if indeed he could find some on whose cooperation he could count.

The committee was to serve a double purpose. For us in MG it would serve

as a reference point to help us keep in touch with university circles. (Marburg was the first university contacted). And for the university the committee could serve as a forum for the discussion of problems in the liquidation of Nazi influences in higher education and other matters connected with the reconstruction, rehabilitation and even reform of German university life. Ebbinghaus was told something about the work of university reform committees at American institutions, and copies of the Harvard reports on "Tenure and Personnel" (1938) and "General Education in a Free Society" (1945) were placed at his disposal.

DEVELOPED ON OWN INITIATIVE

Although Professor Ebbinghaus invited the MG Education Officer to meet with the committee, it was felt advisable to let it develop a bit on its own initiative. Two meetings had been held and a long-term program of work laid out before the MG representative visited a session and spoke briefly about our objectives. Also present were Professor Rudolf Bultmann of the Theology Faculty, one of the few German academicians on both the British and the American "with list" (drawn up before occupation); Dr. Ernst Kretschmer, Dean of the Medical Faculty, whose book *Physique and Character* had been translated into sixteen languages; Kurt Reidemeister, mathematician, poet and historian of science, who had been "bounced" from the University of Koenigsberg in 1934 because he had protested against the Nazi dismissal of his Jewish colleagues; Professor Jost, physical chemist, who had spent a year at M. I. T., and Fritz von Hippel, Dean and only non-Party-member of the Law Faculty. In the course of the summer the Committee was joined by Werner Krauss, Professor of Romance Languages and Literature, who returned in July after three years' political imprisonment for participation in one of the earliest plots to overthrow the Hitler regime. Other ad-

ditions were Friedrich Heiler, Professor of Comparative Religions, whose private chapel in his home had served as a "convenient" listening post for BBC broadcasts during the war; Balla, Dean of the Theological Faculty, and Hamann, renowned historian of art.

In the first two months of its deliberations the Marburg Committee turned out a number of interesting memoranda, especially one on "Principles of Personnel Policy" which went even beyond the MG denazification directive. No teacher was to be accepted whose writings or teachings had contributed to the spread of "totalitarian ideas." A longer study on "The Position of the University Teacher as a Civil Servant" attempted to define the scope of academic freedom available to, and incumbent on, the state-employed German scholar. Another report raised the ticklish issue of the abolition of the Kolleggelder, or tuition fees paid to individual professors by students enrolled in their courses.

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

In this way the committee gradually went over the ideas and assumptions which lay at the basis of German higher education and which had been so rudely "co-ordinated" or pushed aside in the Nazi period. Two years would not have been too long to permit an adequate thinking through of all the problems and policies involved. Meanwhile, however, this leisurely plan had to be speeded up because of other developments. It was considered necessary to maintain the continuity of medical education on grounds of public health and morale, while religious interests similarly backed the reopening of the theological schools. The German professors themselves also began to clamor for work to begin, fearing that idle masses of students would create trouble.

In consequence of these factors MG educational specialists, in collaboration with screening personnel from G-2 Special Branch and CIC, combed the Ameri-

can Zone throughout the summer for politically reliable, scientifically competent teachers in these two fields. Heidelberg opened a short refresher course for army medics on 15 August, and Marburg followed suit on 3 September. Theology courses began in November.

The actual opening of instruction, even though on a restricted scale, changed the entire atmosphere. The cat was now out of the bag, and everyone else came forward with plans, proposals and arguments to prove that his field as well should get under way. Doctors without the natural sciences would be "inadequately trained," without philosophy and the humanities they would be "cultural boors." Secondary schools needed new teachers, and these could be trained and recruited only in the universities.

Furthermore, the functioning of even a small part of the complicated machinery of university administration raised imperative issues which went far beyond the scope of the instructional sector involved. If students were to be taught, someone had to teach them. Someone had to select these teachers and administer the staff. Someone had to select, admit, examine and supervise the students. Someone had to provide funds for salaries and other expenses. Someone had to have the authority to grant academic degrees and to confer the license to practice a profession.

How were these administrative problems to be solved? The Planning Committee had been set up as a deliberative body for the preparation of memoranda which might serve to guide later administrators in the formulation of university policy in the new Germany of the post-Nazi era. It was never contemplated that what was essentially a discussion group could ever undertake the routine task of university administration. To borrow a military phrase, these committees were intended to formulate policy, but not to "operate." It was clear that before any part of an institution could be permitted

to reopen, an administrative organization would have to be set up and approved. But how?

The subsequent developments at Marburg, which are among the most interesting episodes in this story of the "strategy of rebirth" of a German university, cannot be adequately understood apart from a brief consideration of the administrative structure which lost its legality with the collapse of the political power of the German Reich.

PRUSSIAN CONTROL

Marburg is the only university in the US Zone which, until 1933, was controlled by Prussia. This came about because of the absorption by Prussia of the independent principality or *Kurfuerstentum* of Hessen-Kassel in 1866.

Thus the University of Marburg, passed then under the control of the expanding Prussian monarchy and became a "royal state university" in the characteristic Prussian form. That is, instead of enjoying the benevolent protection of a local prince it came under the supervision of a Prussian "Kurator" who was appointed by the Minister of Education in Berlin and reported directly to him. The professors, now qualified Prussian civil servants, elected every year one of their senior members to serve as Rector, but his power and prerogatives were limited to routine academic functions, while the important matters of finance and appointments were settled between the Kurator, a permanent official, and the Minister. The Republic did nothing to change this control device, and after 1933, when the Nazified Reich Ministry of Education absorbed the Prussian as well as all the other Ministries, there was again no administrative change except that Marburg was one of 23 instead of merely one of 12 universities controlled from Berlin.

It is indicative of the strength and momentum of the Prussian ministerial

bureaucracy that the last Kurator of the University of Marburg, appointed by a Republican Government in 1920, served twelve years under the Republic, another twelve years under the Nazis, and, although seventy years of age, was ready to continue his work under American occupation authorities almost as if nothing had happened. It was a great surprise and sorrow to him when he was notified that his services would no longer be required.

END OF PRUSSIAN CONTROL

The removal of the Kurator of the University of Marburg marked symbolically the end of four score years of Prussian control. With the collapse of the Reich, and Prussia too, the state authority which had exercised control over the remote Hessian institution fell away; and thereby the office of Kurator, the "long hand" of the Minister in Berlin, likewise disappeared. The retiring of the last incumbent of this office was a minor, though delicate, operation, and absolutely essential. The umbilical cord had to be severed. The university had to learn again to live alone as it already had for three and a half centuries. "Decentralization" would, it was hoped, help to restore more independence of thought and action to the university faculties.

Later, when the new Laender governments had been organized, fiscal and administrative routines would have to be worked out on a local basis between the new Land Minister of Education and the university administration, but meanwhile the faculties themselves, the traditional governing bodies, would have had an opportunity to work out their own destinies.

There is no space to describe the subsequent developments at Marburg or elsewhere in detail. Elections took place in which the approved professors elected an "acting Rector," who thereafter became the sole channel for communication between Military Government and the uni-

versity. In most cases the Chairman of the Planning Committee was elected, the Committee thus remaining as an advisory body under the Rector. At the end of six months the universities were given an opportunity to present draft constitutions which would regularize further elections and increase their independence from Military Government. Thus far no constitution has been proposed. The transition period is still in progress.

The problems confronting university administration during the first year of occupation have been first and foremost denazification and reconstruction of the teaching staff; second, selection of students from both the political and the academic points of view; and third, securing the necessary financial and administrative support of the ministries.

REBUILDING TEACHING STAFFS

Procedure on denazification was to allow the Committees to start from scratch and propose new teaching staffs. All candidates for teaching posts, including not only the past incumbents but possible new men from abroad or from among the politically persecuted categories, were examined by the Committees. The new Faculties were then proposed to Military Government for approval. This procedure gave the universities the initiative in the matter, allowing them to simply omit Nazi names from their lists of proposals. Military Government then exercised a mere veto-right. As far as candidates from abroad went, the principle followed was to pass all information about possible candidates to the universities but to insist that no appointment could be made unless specifically requested by a German institution.

The principal problem on students was selection of the most gifted and the most deserving. There were on an average four applicants for every vacancy. With the opening of the other branches of the universities in the course of the winter the universities thus found themselves

in an emergency situation where selective tests and interviews — a novelty in the German practice — became absolutely essential. Here again the way has been left open for faculty initiative, with Military Government exercising only a supervisory checking function.

The greatest obstacle of all to the normal growth of academic freedom has been the shortage of available funds and the confused state of most of the German Educational Ministries. American Educational Officers have in some instances had to display more initiative in helping the universities to get on their feet than the German ministerial officials themselves.

If we were to try to summarize the achievements of the first year of occupation and the problems which lie ahead one could say that the patient, German Higher Education, has been operated upon and is now lying prostrate on the operating table. The negative side of the work is over; the positive is just getting under way. Whether the patient recovers or not depends henceforward on what we can do to help recovery, since therapy in the field of education means in essence the reestablishment of fruitful intellectual contacts between Germany and the "outside world."

The principal fears which observers have expressed about the German universities have centered around the alleged "resurgent nationalism" of the students and the proclivity of German scientists to produce new and more terrible instruments of war than even we ourselves! As a majority of the students are veterans of the *Wehrmacht* it is natural that they should be proud of their country, even, or perhaps especially, in defeat. Until they learn better they will continue to

think of things in the way the Nazis taught them. It is our job — our opportunity and our responsibility — to give them the books and the teachers who can help them to acquire a more balanced outlook. The "dangers of German scientific research" will fade provided a poisoned political atmosphere is not allowed to develop in which German science is once again exploited for dangerous *political* ends.

What can we do to help? First, we can continue to lend our full support to those Germans who have had our confidence over the past year, and have justified this confidence by their good efforts. We can avoid calling the educational leaders "Krauts" and treating them as if they were in the same boats as the Nazis we have dismissed. We can give

them security in their houses and on the streets, and help them to get the teachers and especially the books they need from abroad.

In short, we must endeavour to create for these "higher schools of democracy" whatever modicum of freedom is possible within a society burdened by defeat and military occupation. We must continue at the same time to be alert and be sure we know at all times what is going on; but above all we must not let our suspicions stand in the way of a genuine and generous effort to help. A recent American book has well stated, with reference to the German problem:

"One cannot simultaneously enslave, and educate for freedom."

The next two years will tell whether we have understood this principle and been able to apply it to the German universities, which once, in the last century were the source of much of our own American tradition of academic freedom.

Dr. E. Y. Hartshorne is the author of "German Universities and National Socialism" and "German Youth and the Nazi Dream of Victory." He taught at Harvard from 1936 to 1941, then served with the OSS, OWI and US Group CC, coming overseas with the Psychological Warfare Branch of AFHQ in September 1943. Since June 1945 he has been largely responsible for supversion of the higher education program in the US Zone, particularly in Greater Hesse.

MG Agencies Winding up

Denazification Affairs



New OMGUS Directive Prepares for Gradual Changeover to German Civil Tribunals. Laender Already Setting Up Administrative Machinery.

MG will continue its normal denazification operations until 15 June 1946, by which date German civil officials will have assumed the bulk of denazification work under the "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism." The Denazification Review Boards at OMGUS and Regional levels will wind up their affairs on or about 1 June 1946, and the German review boards under Law No. 8 will be discontinued by German authorities. Personnel and records of the German Review Boards will be made available to the local Public Prosecutors.

The changeover from MG to German civil officials will be a gradual process, beginning on a local basis and being increased as the German denazification machinery demonstrates its ability to carry out provisions of the law. After the Germans have taken over the operation, MG will continue its denazification activities only with respect to Military Government and US Army employment and to a limited number of key policy-making or executive positions in government and business.

Assumption by German authorities of denazification operations is contained in a comprehensive directive to MG offices outlining their new duties and responsibilities under the denazification law. The directive embodies the results of almost two months of work by MG and German denazification officials in implementing the new German law.

Under the new directive the two major MG responsibilities with respect to the

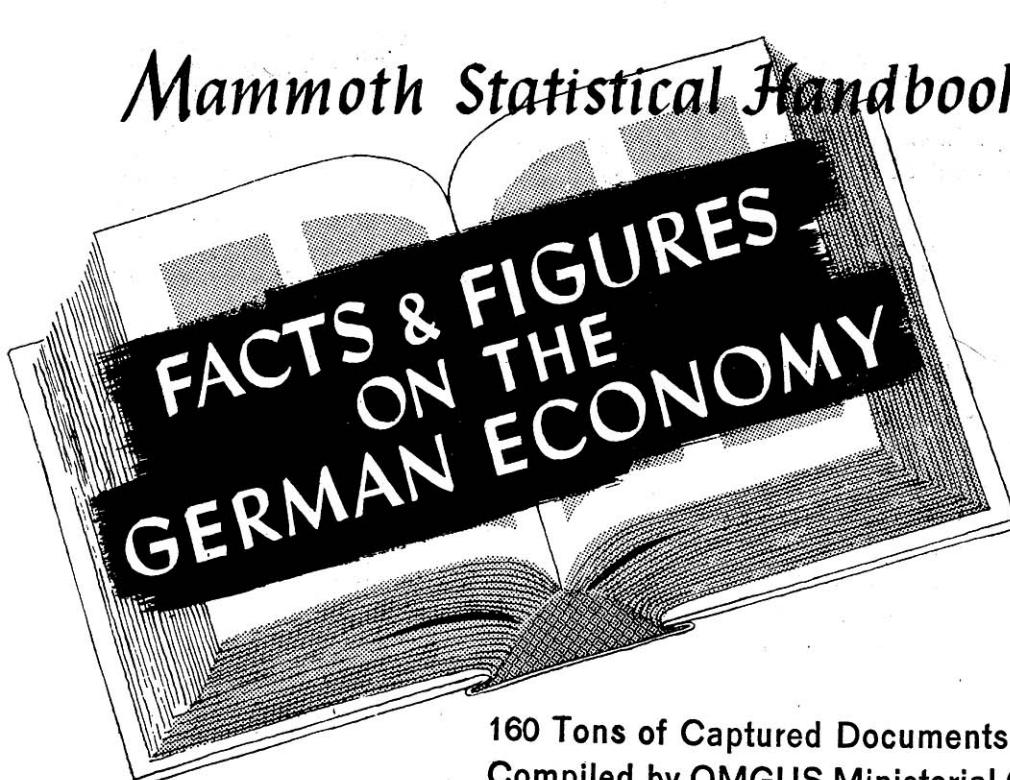
German Law are, first, to cooperate in every possible manner with the German denazification agencies and officials, and second, to exercise strict supervision and control to assure proper administration.

Cooperation and control of German operations by Military Government will be carried out at all levels. However, most corrective actions will be taken by the Regional MG Offices through the Ministers of Political Liberation. It will consist of receiving reports and case data from the German officials, making investigations, scrutinizing decisions of the tribunals and supervising enforcement of the sanctions imposed by the tribunals. Emphasis is laid, however, on the judicial and independent character of the tribunals themselves so that direct interference with their operations is prohibited by MG.

Since the Denazification law was promulgated by the Minister Presidents of the three Laender in the US Zone on 5 March, authorities entrusted with the responsibilities of administering the measure have taken considerable steps to carry out its provisions.

Many of the tribunals and prosecutors already have been appointed, and complete ordinances and directives covering many aspects of the administration of the law have been issued by German authorities with MG approval. The denazification registration required by the Law was completed throughout the US Zone 5 May 1946.

Mammoth Statistical Handbook presents:



FACTS & FIGURES ON THE GERMAN ECONOMY

160 Tons of Captured Documents Source of Digest
Compiled by OMGUS Ministerial Collecting Center

A ten-volume statistical handbook, the first of its kind to appear since 1942 and covering every phase of the economic and industrial life of Germany, has just been published by the Ministerial Collecting Center of OMGUS.

The handbook was undertaken at the request of the Economics Division of OMGUS, by German statisticians employed by the Ministerial Collecting Center in Fürstenhagen near Kassel, in cooperation with MCC offices at Bad Nauheim, Berlin and Wildbad. The book is in mimeographed form and is not intended for general distribution until a later date. Statistical data in the handbook do not necessarily coincide with statistics prepared by MG or Allied Agencies.

A considerable part of the data, a portion of which was gathered from the files and records of former German agencies, was never before published because of the light it shed on the Nazi war effort. The source of the new handbook included documents which were found by Army Intelligence teams in farms, castles, bombed-out buildings, mine shafts, under-

ground storehouses and even wells. More than 160 tons of documents were studied and catalogued in preparation of the book, which began in November 1945.

The Statistical Handbook is divided into five parts as follows: (1) Population and Statistics; (2) Food, Agriculture and Forests; (3) Industry and Handicraft; (4) Internal and Foreign Trade, and (5) Transportation, Prices, Wages, Banking and Finance.

The population statistics are based on the census of 1933 and 1939, and are given as of the 1937 boundaries of Germany by Zones, laender and provinces. The latest statistics of the Zone are shown as of December, 1945.

For the purpose of determining the internal migration, population data are given as of the beginning of 1943 and the beginning of 1945 and are based on the number of food ration cards issued by the regional Food Offices (Landesernährungsämter). The number of dwellings according to zones and administrative districts, based on the 1939 census, are shown for the first time. Employment

data for 1939 to 1944 which, for military reasons, were kept secret, will be found in this section. Of special interest is the breakdown of employment of foreign labor and war prisoners. Employment statistics compiled from health insurance records are given from 1932 to 1944.

The largest part of the handbook is devoted to agriculture. Since the period covered usually is from 1939 to 1944, most of the data was never published

before. Acreages under cultivation are given by zones from 1934 to 1938 which show a comparative development of land

utilization prior to the war. Production of farm products are given annually from 1928 to 1944. The animal population are shown by kind according to regions from 1938 to 1943. Dairy production and consumption are given by provinces and Länder annually from 1932 to 1944. Salient data on consumption of food products are given from 1932 to 1939 and for some commodities during the war years. Noteworthy are the tables showing the development of food rations during the war which heretofore were not included in the "Statistische Jahrbuch."

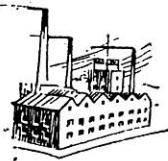
Data relating to aggregate employment, wages, value of raw materials used in manufacture and gross and net product of German industries were prepared on the basis of the industrial production of 1936. This census — the most comprehensive of German industries — was used as a basis in the planning of the armament program and the war economy in Germany. The number of industrial establishments based on the census of 1939 include handicraft and small workshops. From the records of the Reichs Group Industry and the Economic Groups (Wirtschaftsgruppen), it was possible to compile data of employment and gross



sales in manufacturing industries by regions instead of only for the total of Germany.

Employment and gross sales by specified industries and by zones are shown as of May and March 1944 respectively. Of current interest are tables 9 to 12 showing the value of industrial output going into export by zones based on 1936 production. The annual index of industrial production covers the period up to 1939. After the outbreak of the war, changes in industrial activity made impossible a continuation of this index.

The industrial statistical tables in Sections 1 and 2 are compilations of data collected mainly by economic groups and other agencies. The personnel of these



organizations have not only supplied the data but also have participated in the actual preparation of tables for inclusion in the Handbook.

Through the services of these industrial specialists it was possible to compile comprehensive data of German industries covering not only employment and sales, but also consumption of raw materials and production of manufactured goods. The tables relating to production include all years from 1932 to 1944; thus the peacetime as well as the war industrial potential of Germany are shown.

Section 1 of "Industry and Handicraft" contains data relating to mining, metallic industries and chemicals. The data usually are broken down by products and cover the period up to 1944. Section 2 contains data relating to wood products, stones and earths, textile, leather and food products. Data of residential building are given by regions from 1933 to 1943. The production of principal food products are given annually from 1928 to 1944. The data relating to electricity and gas were obtained to a large extent from

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MG MOVES TO PREVENT BAVARIAN FOOD HOARDING

Military Government has joined forces with the Bavarian Food Ministry in a land-wide, all-out drive to collect every available ounce of food from farms in Bavaria.

In a recent directive to all its officers in the field the OMG for Bavaria ordered the pressure be put on all German officials to get farmers to deliver all food in excess of what is allowed them for self-sustenance and planting purposes. In addition, each MG Detachment Commander has been instructed to have military personnel inspect his area to uncover hoarding of food.

The Food Ministry has 340 inspectors in the field each day checking Bavaria's 650,000 farms for available food for market. Regardless of original delivery quotas set for each farm, all food in excess of what farmers actually need for planting or self-supply must be delivered to markets. Where it is discovered that farmers have held back food over and above their own needs, the stocks will be confiscated and the offender is liable to trial before Military Government or German courts. Agriculture officers estimate however, that the amount of food thus hoarded is not a serious factor in the general picture.

If an American MP was sent to each individual farm in Bavaria and made a thorough search, the total of grain recovered would not cut import requirements substantially, agriculture officials estimated. Perhaps 15,000 tons, or about 60 pounds per farmer could be thus recaptured. Fear of monetary devaluation rather than blackmarket interests was

given as the primary reason for farmer's withholding food from markets.

Agriculture officials consider the current deliveries of grain good in view of the adverse cultivation conditions. Up to the end of March, 64 percent of the quota had been delivered. This compares favorably with that collected by the Nazis with their highly centralized enforcement agency. In many instances quotas were set higher by MG than by the Nazis.

The potato situation is better, with an estimated 91 percent, or approximately 1,550,000 tons, expected to be delivered through 1 June. This is equal to the average deliveries made since 1942, when potatoes were first rationed.

The shortage of fertilizer and farm machinery has been the greatest handicap to food production. During the past year, only 10 percent of Bavaria's fertilizer requirements was available, which seriously weakened productivity of a land that has been farmed for centuries. Shortage of Ruhr coal was the primary factor in curtailing fertilizer output. However, Bavaria's one large fertilizer plant, the nitrate factory at Trostberg, has been given highest priority on Ruhr exports.

The bread grain outlook for next year is poor. Agriculture experts said the dryest Bavarian spring in 50 years has depressed hopes for a bumper crop, and if ample rain does not fall in 30 days, the grain harvest will be reduced by 50 percent. Some farmers have plowed up grain fields and sowed potatoes, so that an increase in next year's potato supply is expected. Agriculture officials expect next year's food stocks to be about the

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Liquidation of German Military And Nazi Monuments Ordered

The destruction by 1 January 1947 of all existing German military and Nazi memorials and the liquidation of museums have been directed by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council.

Planning, designing, erection, installation, posting or other display of any monument, memorial, poster, statue, edifice, street or highway name marker, emblem, tablet or insignia which tends to glorify war, preserve militarism, or to commemorate the Nazi Party are all forbidden. At the same time, the order prohibits the functioning of military museums and exhibitions; the erection, installation or posting or other display on a building or other structure, and the re-opening of military museums and exhibitions.

An exception may be made for tombstones erected at places where members of regular formations died on the field of battle. In addition, an object of essential public utility or of great architectural value should not be destroyed or otherwise liquidated when the purpose of the directive can be achieved either by the removal of the objectionable parts or by some other alternative constituting an effective eradication of its memorial character.

The terms "military" and "militarism" used in the directive refer to warlike activities subsequent to 1 August 1942, whether on land, sea or in the air, and to persons, organizations and institutions directly associated with such activities.

Responsible local German officials in each of the four occupied zones of Germany will be designated to compile complete lists of memorials in their jurisdiction which are banned by the directive. In the event the German officials consider an object of exceptional artistic value, they may request an exception to the requirements established by the directive. Such requests will be submitted to the appropriate military authorities for consideration by the Zone Commander.

Laenderrat Proposals

Further action in connection with German food rationing came up for discussion at the eighth meeting of the Laenderrat (German Council of States), held in Stuttgart early in this month.

At the same time, the council, which coordinates all matters of MG administration extending beyond more than one state in the US Zone, made recommendations to OMGUS on a number of other matters, including the following:

Establishment of a supervisory agency for private insurance companies in the US Zone.

An agreement between the three States (Laender) of the US Zone covering administration and operation of railroads in the areas.

Phases of a proposed program for exchange of German nationals in the US Zone who originally lived in what is now the Russian Zone and vice versa.

Nazi and Militarist Literature

The Coordinating Committee at its fifty-fourth meeting in Berlin signed an order designed to eradicate in all forms Fascist, Militarist and Anti-Democratic ideas in Germany through the confiscation of Nazi literature and other media of propaganda.

Under the provisions of the order, owners of circulating libraries, bookshops, and publishing houses, all former state and municipal libraries, and directors or heads of universities, scientific academies, secondary and elementary schools must hand over to the Military Commandants Nazi and military propaganda in their possession.

Text book, magazines, newspaper files and films containing Nazi "racial" theories and other propaganda, as well as instructions, maps and diagrams used for military training of troops are included in the list of material to be surrendered to Military Zone Commanders for destruction. Holders of this material, Burgomeisters and local authorities are responsible for complying with the provisions of the order.

Housing Functions Transferred

The Housing Branch of the Manpower Division, OMGUS, ceased to exist on 13 May 1946. All duties and responsibilities of the Branch have now been turned over to the Labor Standards Branch of the same Division.

Civil Service Transfers

President Truman has issued an executive order authorizing United States civil service and war service employees to transfer to any international organization in which the United States participates without losing their status as government employees.

The order states that classified employees, or those attaining such status while in the employ of international organizations, shall be returned to their

former United States Government positions if terminated within three years of transfer.

More Items for Export

Two million bottles of top quality German wine and champagne are among the items which will soon be available for export from the US Zone of Germany, it was announced today by OMGUS. The wine is of 1943 and 1944 vintage with a small amount of older date. Liebfrauenmilch, Ruedesheimer Riesling and Steinberger are some of the well known brands which will be available.

MG officials also expressed the hope that large scale production could soon be attained for the manufacture and export of the world-famous Bavarian chinaware. The plants of the Rosenthal AG are expected to provide the largest portion of the exports of fine china. If essential raw materials can be obtained, precision instruments will be a large export item during the coming year.

Interzonal Sales

A transaction involving the purchase in the Russian Zone of refined sugar, molasses and laboratory glassware, and in addition 7,000 meters of staves which will ease the critical shortage in barrels for shipping fish into the American area of occupation, has just been announced by OMGUS.

The transaction calls for the sale of cattle, draft oxen and yeast extract, aggregating approximately RM 20,000,000 in value, to German purchasers in the Russian Zone. It was emphasized that a reduction in the surplus cattle population of the American Zone is a necessary food conservation measure, since cattle are competitors with humans in grain consumption.

Provision is also made for the purchase of vegetable, sugar beet and fodder seed from German farms in the Russian Zone.

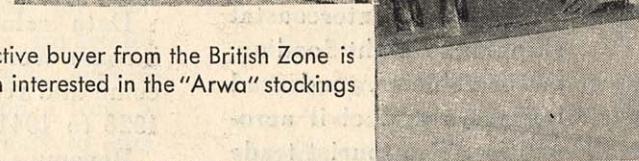
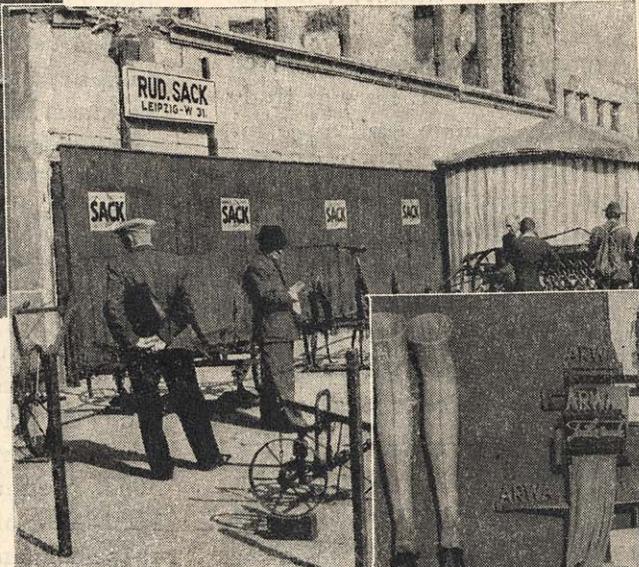
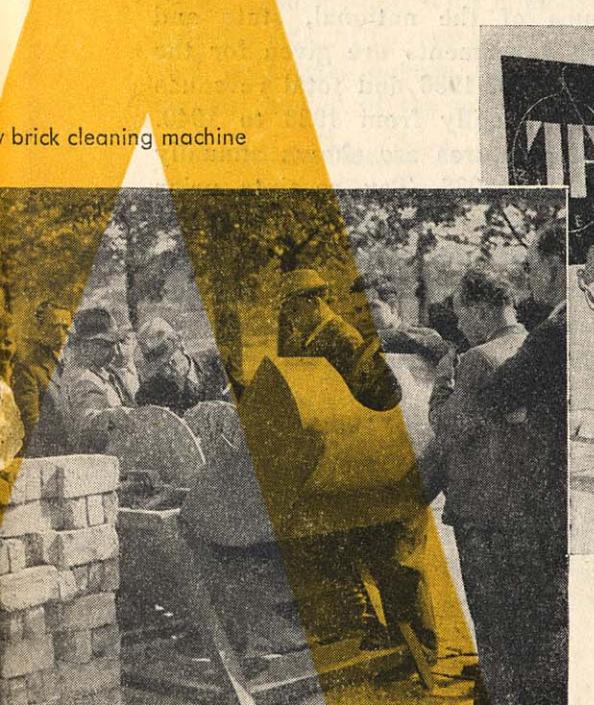
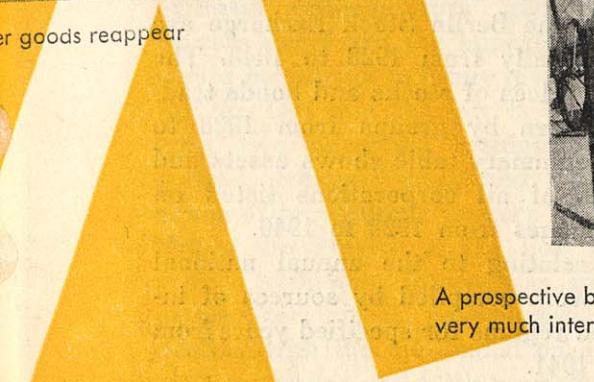
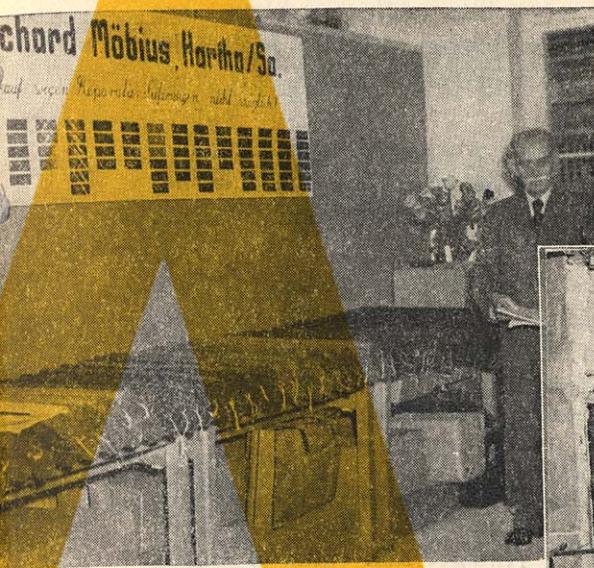
1946 LEIPZIG FAIR IN



Germans from all over the country streamed through the entrance gates of the first peacetime Leipzig Fair held from 8 to 12 May 1946

REVIEW...

The double M, traditional symbol of the Leipzig Fair, stands for Muster Messe (Sample Fair). Formerly one of Germany's greatest displays of technical and consumer products, the Fair was reopened for the first time since 1940.



New clothing is under way

(Continued from page 12)

records which were salvaged from a flooded mine shaft in the Harz region.

The number of persons employed in commerce, given in "Internal and Foreign Trade," was compiled on the basis of the industrial census of 1939 and 1939.

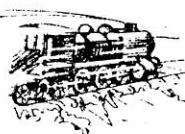
A comparative table of commercial establishments showing business turnover, national income and income of gainfully employed is given for the period 1924 to 1941. Foreign trade data are shown by volume and value for the years 1928—1944. The adjusted value of imports and exports are based on the 1939 price level. All commodities that entered into foreign trade are classified into 140 groups. Data relating to foreign trade are also shown by countries since 1928 to 1944. For purposes of reference the principal commodities are given by countries of origin or destination annually from 1928 to 1943.

In the transportation section are data relating to railways, inland waterways, merchant vessels, foreign and intercoastal

shipping, freight loading, motor vehicles, roads and highways and civil aeronautics. The tourist trade is shown only up to 1940.

Data relating to post and communication are given until 1943.

The price section contains indices of wholesale prices, prices of principal manufactured products, cost of construction and cost of living. Wholesale prices of 29 commodities are presented in tabular form.



Hourly wage rates of gainfully employed are given annually from 1928 to 1943. Weekly wages of labor and monthly salaries of white collar workers are shown annually from 1928 to 1942. The daily wages and annual income of workers engaged in coal mining are shown by the type of work and by mining districts from 1930 to 1943. The national index of wages is given annually from 1928 to 1942.

Figures on currency in circulation were compiled quarterly from 1928 to 1945. Balances of banks and saving institutions were prepared for the period 1928 to 1939. The assets and liabilities of Land and Commercial Banks are shown annually from 1928 to 1940.

Number and value of stocks listed on the Berlin Stock Exchange are given annually from 1928 to 1943. The index of prices of stocks and bonds traded is shown by groups from 1928 to 1943. A summary table shows assets and liabilities of all corporations listed on the exchanges from 1928 to 1940.

Data relating to the annual national income were compiled by sources of income and regions for specified years from 1928 to 1941.

Revenues of the national, state and municipal governments are given for the fiscal year 1937-1938 and total revenues are given annually from 1928 to 1940. Public expenditures are shown annually from 1928 to 1938. Tax receipts prior to the war, wherever possible, were compiled by regions. Data relating to public debts cover the period 1928 to 1940 and Reich Debts to 1944.



LICENSED PRESS VIEWS DEINDUSTRIALIZATION LAW



The licensed press in the US Occupation Zone received the Allied Control Council's Deindustrialization Law with a good deal of sobriety, according to a survey just released by OMGUS.

Application and consequences of the law were viewed with a balance of optimism and pessimism. A great many editorial commentators and economic writers expressed the hope that the law would be subject to future revision, stressing the fact that the law is based on at least two uncertain assumptions: Germany's economic unity and the maintenance of her present western boundaries. While the gravity of the law for Germany's economic future was invariably emphasized, most newspapers articles dealing with the law ended on a tone of encouragement and with appeals to summon the best of Germany's organizational and industrial energy to overcome the critical period of the next few years.

The **Rhein-Nekar Zeitung** (Heidelberg, 10 April) saw in the new Deindustrialization Law a chance for a planned economy and socialism. "The plan must be thought of as demand for action. The determining factor for Germany's future production will be public planning instead of private enterprise. The new law necessitates a central government which controls German manpower. The worker, the farmer and the unions must think of their work as a service to the people. The period of liberalism has come to an end. The political parties must unite for cooperation."

The economic expert of the **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich, 19 April) analyzed the consequences of the law for Bavarian industry. "It is feared that the control plan may lead to a state of perennial shortages. Bavaria, however, will be in a relatively favorable condition because it has more light than heavy industry. The prospects of precision instruments and porcelain are not too bad. Porcelain and glass manufacturing can be developed rather freely within the limitations of raw materials . . . it must be hoped that in the interest of European economy the plan will be subject to revision."

DECREASED STANDARD OF LIVING

Summing up his forecasts for Germany's economic future, the same writer stated on 12 April: "The rigorous restriction of industrial production and the changeover from heavy to light industry will cause unemployment in many districts and a decrease in the standard of living. Despite the shock produced by the control plan, an organic development out of the present unnatural state of affairs can be brought about. The Allies will make Germany economically powerless so that she will be unable to launch upon political adventures and, at the same time, will give her a chance gradually to adjust her economy to world conditions."

The **Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel, 20 April) was one of many newspapers which found support of their views in some statements in the London "Sunday

Observer" and the "Manchester Guardian": "The living standard of 1932 (when about seven million were unemployed) probably cannot be attained. Furthermore, a perpetual center of unemployment in the heart of Europe would affect European economy as a whole. We believe no more in the ultimate execution of the plan than the "Observer" and the "Manchester Guardian," which have expressed their doubts about the possibility and desirability of applying the law."

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** (20 April) commented upon the serious social consequences brought about by unemployment and upheaval in the employment situation. The writer stressed the fact that the fluctuations of population during the last decade have led to a general disintegration of the social order the dangers of which ought not to be minimized. The economically frustrated masses will increase enormously and may become the breeding grounds for unpleasant surprises. But, so the writer argues more hopefully, the Deindustrialization Law is only a general framework into which a concrete German control plan has to be built.

The **Frankfurter Rundschau** (9 April) declared that the new plan is based upon three facts: the maintenance of Germany's western boundaries, her economic unity and a population of $66\frac{1}{2}$ million people. Germany's exports can only pay for her imports if the demands of the four different zones are adjusted and coordinated by a central government. General Draper (Director OMGUS Economics Division) the paper stated, declared at a press conference that German industrial vitality and inventive genius should not be underrated. This statement ought to provide Germans with a new stimulus for energetic reconstruction and the attainment of a fair standard of living, the paper concluded.

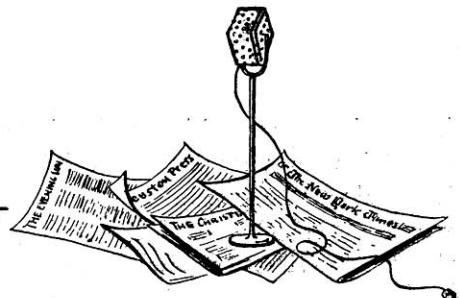
The **Frankfurter Rundschau** then emphasized the fact that Germany recovered quickly after the debacle of 1918. "Germany points with pride to the intelligence and diligence of her workers and scientists. We shall have to prove to the world that we are able to overcome the collapse of 1945 — which hit many countries worse than us — by working peacefully towards reconstruction. We can do it. We only have to will it."

(Continued from page 13)

same as this year with little hope for an overall increase in production.

Quotas for dairy and meat products in which Bavaria is rich have been met without undue difficulty. Exports of these products are made to Berlin and the other

Laender in the US Zone, when stocks there are near depletion. Approximately 1000 tons of meat are shipped monthly to Berlin and 23,000 tons of potatoes will be delivered in Berlin in May, while 4,000,000 eggs have been exported to Württemberg-Baden.



"HUNGER WILL NOT WAIT"

An editorial in *The New York Times* entitled "Hunger Will Not Wait" called on the administration, the people of the nation as whole and individual communities — specifically New York — to carry out more efficient and far-reaching food saving programs to alleviate hunger in world famine areas.

The Times said: "The Nation is not doing what it could do and should do to fight the worst famine in modern history.

"The Government did take measures . . . but nothing yet done has been enough, we are manifestly not living up to our 'solemn obligation.' (As President Truman termed it). — this is not because 'the heart of America' is not warm . . . it is largely because the individual American, with the exception of those in the business of processing food, has not known what to do. There has been a failure of clear thinking and of leadership. There has been a failure of accurate information . . .

"Steps already taken will produce some results . . . yet it is quite clear that nothing less than change in our national eating habits will save food that will save lives.

"An individual may ask how much good he can do by giving or going without some food. It is not much. But a whole community, a whole nation, giving and going without some food, may turn the tide of life and death for thousands and millions . . .

"Some world issues can be discussed at leisure. This one cannot. Hunger does

not wait. This crisis is our opportunity to prove that we are not talking platitudes when we say we believe in world peace and world neighborliness. These are our neighbors. They are hungry. A wave of good-will and hope will sweep the world if we share with them now. It is time for leadership in this city and in the nation to turn from lesser things and show us how to do it."

Other United States newspapers, in recent editorials on the food situation, brought up the point that the famine crisis may well be long-term and measures should therefore be taken now to prepare for continuing emergency.

The Christian Science Monitor: "The Department of Agriculture . . . has estimated it will take at least five years to restore European food production. All available expert information on supply and demand states the food problem to be a long-range one, with another crisis predicted for next spring if ample measures are not taken.

"Humanity demands that these measures must be forthcoming, however drastic the requirements."

The New York Herald Tribune: "It is imperative that we are prepared for what the future may bring. Nations must look now beyond July, when this year's emergency should be temporarily eased.

"President Truman stated that he will not hesitate to order food rationing here in the event of disastrous crop failures . . . rationing was ruled out as means of

increasing our aid to famine-stricken countries in the present crisis because it could not be put into operation quickly enough. The Office of Price Administration says that ration books cannot be printed, ration boards reassembled, under four months

"World food reserves will have reached bottom, experts tell us, by next July. Surely wisdom dictates that this nation have a program ready for an eventuality, freak of wind or weather, that none can foresee but that none dares count out if rationing is needed far that program."

Herbert Hoover at a press conference, expressed doubt as to whether any of the 22 countries which he and his mission visited has more than 30-days supply of food-stuffs on hand. The big problem, therefore, he added, is to "maintain a stream of supplies to those countries. If that can be done," he said, "there will be no mass starvation in any of them," although there may be individual instances.

M. Hoover said that President Truman gave full approval to the survey report. The amounts which have been fixed in his report as minimum food requirements of countries visited were approved, with several exceptions, which he declined to name, by the governments in question.

Asked whether he thought voluntary measures in the United States would be sufficient or whether more drastic means should be used to help meet the current food situation, Mr. Hoover said he thought more could be secured through voluntary measures than any other way. He added, "the machinery behind the present voluntary measures is very effective." Mr. Hoover expressed the opinion that the United States "has done very well. In this food year it will have shipped 450 million bushels of wheat to the world." That is the greatest export of food ever accomplished in history. He added, "please bear in mind that the

United States does not bear the total responsibility for solving the famine. Responsibility rests also on other nations to provide their share of relief food."

Mr. Hoover also noted that Russia is sending 500,000 tons of wheat and barley to France although not all of it will arrive during the shortage period.

Concerning black market operations abroad in foodstuffs intended for relief purposes, Mr. Hoover said his mission found only a minimum amount of such operations and that he did not think the total "would make a dent" in figures which have been estimated for needs in countries to which supplies are being sent.

UNNRA FOOD PROGRAM

UNNRA Director General, Fiorello LaGuardia, recommended to the 48-nation UNNRA Council, that one broad international agency "with adequate powers to make and implement allocations on an equitable basis" be set up to cope with the critical food situation.

After presenting a report on food crisis developments since the fourth session of the UNNRA Council at Atlantic City in March, LaGuardia told the Council that material now presented leads to "same conclusions" that had been previously reached by his predecessor, Herbert Lehman, namely, that "UNNRA's share (of world food supplies) must be substantially increased" and that available food must be more equitably distributed if starvation in Europe during crucial spring and summer months is to be prevented. He said only if he is given commitments for the remainder of 1946 can he possibly "prevent a chaotic food situation during months between now and next harvest." At the present time, "Not only are the quantities of food available to UNNRA grossly inadequate, but UNNRA does not know even a month ahead what it can count on," he said.

LaGuardia made the following two recommendations for the consideration of the Council:

"That all governments concerned be called upon to establish for the duration of the food crisis one broad international agency with adequate powers to make and implement allocations on an equitable basis of grain and all other basic foods in short supply.

"That for the duration of the present food crisis all purchases of grain and other basic foods in short supply be coordinated in a manner which will preclude competitive buying and speculative selling."

TO AVOID REVOLUTION

"Instead of receiving goods from our late enemies . . . we are sending them goods," notes **Ethel Thornbury** in the magazine **Tomorrow** "In order to keep their diet up . . . we are shipping them food. And in order to keep essential goods moving, we are supplying railroad equipment. We are doing this because we wish to avoid revolutions in the occupied countries, and to prevent epidemics."

LONG-RANGE POLICY

Julian Bach, Jr., Former infantry lieutenant and roving correspondent in Europe after the war (CBS-In My Opinion): "What should our long-range policy of Occupation be? I do not believe that mass unemployment and starvation produce good democrats. Lack of food and lack of work are more likely to produce bitterness, resentment and a new Hitler. At the same time within Germany our own Army of Occupation must be rigorously retrained for the job at hand. Its attitude must become both professional and constant. It does no good to treat the German like swine one day and like friends the next. Either we fraternize; or we do not fraternize. Either we shake hands; or we do not shake

hands with German officials. Our attitude at present is to blow hot and cold on the hour every hour."

TRAGEDY OF JEWISH DP'S

Among excerpts from the 40,000-word main report of the Anglo-American Committee on of Inquiry on Palestine, PM includes the following: "We were deeply impressed by the tragedy of the situation of these Jewish survivors in the (DP) centers and by the tragedy of their purposeless existence. Many months have passed since they were freed from Nazi oppression and brutality, but they themselves feel that they are as far as ever from restoration to normal life.

"We consider that these men, women and children have a moral claim on the civilized world . . . Even though many might be glad to join relatives and friends in other countries, the doors of those countries at present appear to be closed to them. They are resentful because they are prevented from going to Palestine."

WORLD VIEW NEEDED

In an article in **The New York Times** **Pearl Buck** suggests letting America take the lead in world action in terms of supplying world needs. She feels that the people of the world are all waiting to take part in a new cooperative life. A new and practical idealism should come from the American mind, and idealism based on the world point of view first and last and always in all things. If the United States can set up techniques for feeding the world's hungry, for housing the world's shelterless, for industrial development of the world's resources, for providing schools for the world's ignorant, power politics will die overnight.

YOUNGER GENERATION

Writing about the problems connected with the rescue of the younger generation set adrift in the War, **Josephine Ripley** of **The Christian Science Monitor**

feels that far wider recognition and endorsement should be given the resolution adopted by the National Commission on Children in Wartime, a Government-sponsored organization of educational and welfare authorities in the United States. Children are important people — not only to their immediate families, but to their nation and to the world. There is urgent need for the tender rehabilitation of the younger generation which has suffered so cruelly both directly and indirectly, concludes Miss Ripley.

Raymond Daniel, The New York Times: "The OMG for Bavaria announced that Friedrich Schaeffer, chairman of the Munich branch of the Christian Social Union, had been forbidden to vote, to be a member of a political party or to run for office as a 'Nazi sympathizer and supporter of militarism.'

"Investigation of Schaeffer since his removal convinced MG officials, that in his writings, speeches and activities as leader of the Bavarian Peoples Party under the Weimar Republic, Schaeffer "consistently aligned himself with the National Socialists and Militarists." After 1933, the records showed, the Nazis regarded Schaeffer as the deposed chief of a sympathetic movement and not as an anti-Nazi."

Dana Adam Schmidt in The New York Times "The general political shift in the recent county council elections appeared to have been slightly to the Right although the Communists gained at most points by comparison with the January elections.

"At the Right wing extreme the Liberal Democratic party, still a small faction in the United States zone, showed gains, especially in Greater Hesse.

"In Bavaria the Social Democrats and in Greater Hesse the Christian Social Union improved their relative positions over the January results, while in Baden the party line-up remained almost unchanged.

"The explanation offered by buergermeisters in a dozen villages and small towns near Frankfurt, was mainly that these were political elections in which the voters had to choose between party tickets and many Germans had not yet made up their minds about party affiliation. By contrast the January elections were for well-known local personalities in the smallest communities."

GUARD GERMANY

"The suggested qudrupartite pact may require some modifications. In its broad principle, however, it appears to offer many safeguards for the future peace of the world," Observes **The Philadelphia Inquirer**.

"It cannot be a cure-all for the ills of the earth. On paper it has the form of a long-range commitment to our late war Allies. It should be studied by Americans for its worth as a commitment to the next generation of our sons and daughters.

"They must not be doomed to deal with another Tojo, or another Hitler."

MENACE TO PEACE

Sen. Elbert Thomas (NBC-Our Foreign Policy: "We've learned that three-quarters of the wartime power of German industry remains relatively intact despite our bombings. German war industry could be restored in a period of 12 to 18 months. We are making some headway in this (removing Nazis from positions of control); but as long as the old guard of German industrialists remain — the group who supported Hitler — German heavy industry will be a menace to the peace of the world . . . We've got to be determined to carry this through, which means we must maintain strong Occupation Forces in Germany. We have a tremendous job of re-education to do in Germany. It will be much more difficult than in Japan, in my opinion."

GLOOMY PICTURE

Leif Eid (NBC): "It is feared that as the pangs of hunger grow sharper German civilian morale will drop accordingly and spread its evil into our Occupation Forces, and that fear probably is justified. . . It's hard to believe that strict discipline alone is the answer to the evil that Adolf Hitler left behind him in ruined Germany. We seem to be caught in an impossible situation. If Germany, or even Japan, were the only food problems, we could probably get civilian Germany on a going basis again by giving our enemy some of the discipline of work and begin building their self-respect through productive work; but the quartering of Germany, with Americans controlling only the most scenic part of Germany, doesn't give our Army much of a chance to make its Zone self-supporting. And, with demands on our food and Canadian food from Allies who are starving as a result of German and Japanese aggressive war, our food shipments to Germany will undoubtedly drop below what the General (McNarney) calls the disease-and-unrest point."

WELL-PAID VOLUNTEERS

John B Kennedy (ABC): "The point has been made in Congress, as it has been amply demonstrated in military history, that the most effective garrison or Army of Occupation in a foreign country is one of volunteers, well-paid volunteers who agree to be exiled for a specific time and for a specific purpose. No other kind of Army of Occupation has ever before been known to be contented or efficient."

RE-EDUCATION IS SLOW

Elmer Davis (ABC): "It can certainly be said that this result (victories by conservatives in both Japan and Germany) shows that we haven't made much progress in the re-education of our late enemies; but after all we have been at work only a year in Germany and only eight

months in Japan — too short a time to undo the indoctrination of 75 years. Maybe, it is hoped, that the practice of self-government, of free elections, will help along with that re-education, and it can be hoped that maybe the Germans and the Japanese will be impressed by the fairness of our Armies of Occupation. Certainly, it is not too encouraging that in both countries the majority of the voters seem to prefer parties whose chief appeal is to the memory of the past rather than to any hope for the future."

LONG, LONG OCCUPATION

Cecil Brown (MBS): "This report (dispatch to "The New York Times") on the state of mind at the University of Munich is worth remembering because it is typical of the German attitude. We are kidding ourselves if we think that there is fertile ground for democracy in Germany now. We are sabotaging our own peace if we think that the Germans can reform themselves in anything under several generations — that is American control must remain in Germany for many, many years to come."

INTERNAL CONTRADICTIONS

Albert Warner (MBS): "The result of the first important German election in the American-held Zone of Germany shows a victory for the conservatives. Such elections are now assurance of the type of elections or results which might come when foreign troops are removed. A fiery leader can sweep away in a twinkling the democratic controls and processes built up in the past, especially if the people are nursing a resentment. That again stressed the importance of a basic education — the formation of habits of mind which is now being directed by American policy in our Zone. But even ten years of education must be balanced against total environment created over hundreds of years. The swastika was flying at several points yesterday until it was removed. It is an anomaly

that one year after Germany collapsed there are still camps in Germany for Jews. Undoubtedly the motive for the camps is humanitarian; but the segregation of the Jews within them must be a constant reminder to the inmate of the concentration camps of the Hitler period and to the local German population that they continue to be a people set apart."

THE BYRNES PLAN

Gabriel Heatter (MBS): "It's a bold dynamic move (Sec. Byrnes' call to Allies for 25-year mutual assistance pact to watch and inspect Germany so as to prevent any war-making efforts) to cut away all the individual fears and the apprehensions — all the individual demands for frontiers and extra territories which many nations, large and small, are bound to make, saying we've got to have this or that in case Germany should march again. This would guarantee everybody that Germany could never march again."

MEA MAXIMA CULPA

Philadelphia Inquirer: "A Nazi leader with a sense of guilt for the atrocities committed in Hitler's name has at last made his appearance at the Nuremberg trials, in the person of Hans Frank, former German governor of Poland.

"Frank is in refreshing contrast to his fellows by confessing openly that 'I feel terrible guilt within me for the atrocities of the Nazi regime.'

"Absence of shame and remorse for these atrocities has added to the task of remaking Germany. Frank's testimony is just a straw in the wind, perhaps, but a hopeful one. Getting the Germans steered in a new direction can be helped

by their own recognition that their former course was all wrong.

"But one war criminal's plea of guilt is not enough to sway the court from its objective of bringing the Nazis to justice for their horrible crimes against humanity. For these monsters there can be no possible leniency."

EVERYONE'S WEARING ODs

W. W. Chaplin (NBC): "The American Army uniform is about the most widely distributed garment in the world. I've watched parades in Paris where at least half the French soldiers were wearing GI uniforms. I've seen the DP's of a dozen countries, the Displaced People, in camps and tramping the avenues and autobahns of Europe in doughboy olive drab, and I have been served in overseas Army messes by soldiers whom I took for Americans until they turned, and I saw the little white letters, PW, prisoner of war, painted on the seat of their pants. Crime committed by men in American uniforms is not positive proof of crime committed by Americans. Gen. McNarney's curfew is a good test to find out who the majority of the unruly really are."

THEY ALL DO IT

John B. Kennedy (ABC): "Gen. McNarney knows, as even the tough Nazis found out, that an occupation army away from home, especially like the American, is bound to fraternize. There is one solution, and that is fairly quick rotation in Occupation Forces so that new men coming in are on their way out before they have too much opportunity to desire to soften toward the people they are supposed to police."

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney			
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US			
Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US	Berlin	Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor	
LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN			
Office of Mil Gov for Würtemberg- Baden	Stuttgart	Col M O Edwards	
1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)			
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart		Col M O Edwards	
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart		1st Lt J P Clifford	
1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen		Capt E G Thompson	
Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart		Lt Col Beckjord	
Württemberg			
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agato
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Capt R Kennedy
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	1st Lt P F Sullivan
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt I B Cross
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt C E McGaffey
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley
Landesbezirk North Baden			
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I C Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov.
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar)
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg
H-78 Gelnhausen
H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg
H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rüdesheim
H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlechtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotias
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood
Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner
Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel
G-38 Fritzlar
G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege
H-67 Hersfeld
H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry
Maj G C Sola
1st Lt W W Lechner
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Capt H R Dichtenmueller
Maj R F Musgrove
Capt G S Iredell
Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt
F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Heppenheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg
G-35 Gießen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Gießen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm
Capt N R Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj L H Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin
Maj R J Willard
Capt C H Lenneville
Capt H Nickelsberg

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LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt L R Clark
Col J B Pappas

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj I P Chestnut
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj I P Chestnut
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj M B Voorhees
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Capt J R Hurst
G-202	Aschaffenburg	LK Kissingen	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt M A Potter
*A-251	Kitzingen	LK Alzenau	Capt L A Mercadante
*A-330	Alzenau	LK Brückenau	Capt A T Neumann
*A-331	Brückenau	LK Ebern	Capt Grodzinski
*A-332	Ebern	LK Gemünden	1st Lt G E Mair
*A-333	Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J J Cotter
*A-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg	1st Lt G F Feehan
*A-335	Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt	Capt K L Ellis
*A-336	Hassfurt	LK Hofheim	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337	Hofheim	LK Karlstadt	Capt F L Beeby
*A-338	Karlstadt	LK Königshofen	Capt W E Brayden
*A-339	Königshofen	LK Lohr	Capt C Boden
*A-340	Lohr	LK Markt Heidenfeld	Capt E E Kelly
*A-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt	Capt Griffin
*A-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg	1st Lt L K Owens
*A-343	Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt O A Jenson
*A-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Obernburg	Capt E F Warnke
*A-345	Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J Bumic
*A-346	Ochsenfurt		Capt L A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
E-203	Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col C Kline
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	LK Erlangen	Capt B F Stroup, Actg
G-224	Erlangen	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col F M Guild
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Hof	Maj S Klein
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Ansbach	Maj H L Woodall
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth	Lt Col W R Whittaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Kulmbach	Maj A C Abbott
*H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kronach	Lt Col P B Larson
*B-226	Kronach	LK Lichtenfels	Capt J F Begley
*B-247	Lichtenfels	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R T Boyer
*B-253	Hochstadt	LK Pegnitz	Maj F K Hinche
*B-255	Pegnitz	LK Munchberg	Capt F J Stamatis
*B-256	Munchberg	LK Rehau	Maj H C Kauffman
*B-258	Rehau	LK Wunsiedel	Capt W W Evans
*B-259	Wunsiedel	LK Forchheim	Maj T Cleary
*B-260	Forchheim		Maj H W Z....

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UNIT LOCATION

*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielsen
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*B-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj J D Cofer
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones, Actg
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK Weiden &	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj G J Ganer
C-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt F M Schanbacker
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj F T Brewster
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt II Cohen
*D-302	Eggenthal	LK Eggenthal	Maj T R B Coykendall
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorter
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Augland
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A Albert
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt M O Smith
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt W W Greene
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt J F Leech
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Maj E Fitcher
*D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
*D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A R Sphar
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*D-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*D-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Freising	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising		Maj E W Boney

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UNIT	LOCATION		
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M N Nitz
*E-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W A Lovett
*E-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*E-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj A H Wright
*E-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
*E-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
*E-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*E-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
*E-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt W N Dickerson
*E-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*E-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
*E-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*E-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*E-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*E-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
*E-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M Mawrence
*E-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith
*E-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Aichach	Maj H T Hesson
*E-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*E-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt E L Bark

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-242	Kempten	LK Dillingen	Lt Col R S Wagner
*G-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	Maj R J Paul
*G-240	Weissenborn	LK Sonthofen	Capt J A Morris
*G-241	Sonthofen	LK Donauwörth	Maj J E Rhea
*G-292	Donauwörth	LK Günzberg	Capt R Glass
*G-293	Günzberg	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J S Woodward
*G-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Memmingen	Capt B M Green
*G-295	Memmingen	LK Mindelheim	1st Lt M W Toesser
*G-296	Mindelheim	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt L A Troter
*G-297	Neuberg	LK Nördlingen	Capt E D Schanck
*G-298	Nördlingen	LK Füssen	Lt P W Thomson
*G-299	Füssen	LK Krumbach	Capt S D Lubin
*G-300	Krumbach	LK Illertissen	C1st Lt O H Sager
*G-369	Illertissen	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Wertingen	Capt D G Stevens
*G-372	Wertingen	LK Friedberg	Lt P F Moskowitz
*G-373	Friedberg	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt D J Moran
*G-374	Schwabmünchen		Capt T B Creaves

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Office of
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Berlin)

Berlin

U S Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

Office of Mil Gov
for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen

Wesermünde Det Wesermünde

BREMEN ENCLAVE
(APO 751)

SK Bremen

Lt Col B C Welker

SK Wesermünde

Lt Col L S Diggs

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